

WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Temp. 11-13 (63-41). Tomorrow showers. 1 (84-50). Yesterday's temp. 13-16 (55-43). Rain. Temp. 11-13 (52-48). Tomorrow's temp. 12-13 (54-48). CLOUDY. BOMB: Cloudy. Temp. 17-18 (63-39). M: Rain. Temp. 13-14 (56-36). Yesterday 13-14 (56-40). REGIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE.

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

3,541

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19-20, 1974

Established 1887



Associated Press
IT BARRICADES — Three boys on their way home from school inspect burning barricades formed by hijacked trucks Friday. As new violence spread across Ireland, a 17-year-old youth was shot dead by British troops while trying to a bus and a bomb blast in front of a Catholic school in Belfast injured 12.

Immunists Europe Sets for '75

PARIS, Oct. 18 (UPI) — Communist parties will high-level conference next East Berlin, according to a communiqué issued today after days of preparatory talks

It was concluded that it was an opportunity to conference of Communists of Europe and desirable if not later than the 4th of 1975, the communiqué

I that the East German party welcomed the suggestions that it be held in East Berlin.

Anti-China Forum — Yugoslav and Italian Communists agreed to attend "Europe only" condition would not be used by the Unim as a forum to China, West Europeanist party officials said.

Communists had hoped that there would take a anti-Chinese line.

Consideration of some parties at the should not influence views of parties participating those Isabentl Alexander Grickov, a of the Yugoslav Community's Central Committee, a preparatory meeting

avia also blocked Soviet call an internationalist party congress to oust the world Communist

dictates Do Not Exist

dictates do not exist for a world Communist Congress," Mr. Grickov

ian delegate Stefan said that all parties, large should have equal rights proposed conference and should be taken by s.

delegates had privately fears that the Soviet right use the conference to establish its dominant lead in the Communist bloc, as been weakened by a dispute.

from the talks to pre a new pan-European were the Communist of Albania, Iceland and herlands.

final communiqué said preparatory talks were accordance with the s of equal rights and for the opinion of every

Report of Arab-IBM Sale Talks Draws Denial, Stirs Stock Action

CAIRO, Oct. 18 (Reuters) — A two-sentence report on the front page of today's edition of the newspaper Al Ahram said that a consortium of Arab nations was negotiating to buy the International Business Machines Corp., a giant U.S. electronics company. The report started action on stock markets in the West and drew a denial from IBM.

The report, discounted by Western diplomats in Cairo, came from the official Middle East News Agency's London bureau, which attributed it to diplomatic sources in the British capital. No Arab countries in the reported consortium were identified.

IBM plays a vital role in American military technology, and a U.S. official in Washington noted that the firm would lose millions of dollars in defense contracts if it were taken over by foreign interests.

At IBM's headquarters in Armonk, N.Y., the company's chairman, Frank Cary, said "there was no truth to the rumor" that an Arab consortium was negotiating to buy the computer company.

Observers here pointed out that the fact that such a report could cause a stir on the world's stock markets was a powerful demonstration of the Arabs' new financial influence.

In Paris, IBM shares, which closed at 237 francs on the Bourse yesterday, rose sharply and broke the 200-franc mark before settling back and closing at 237 today.

In London, IBM stock was quoted in widely diverging price ranges between \$185 and \$200. In New York, the stock also closed higher. IBM has issued about 147 million shares of common stock. At yesterday's New York Stock Exchange closing price of \$180, the company has a market value of about \$26.5 billion.

Action Might Be Vetoed

African Powers Urge Council Of UN to Expel South Africa

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 18 (UPI) — Black African and Arab powers, presenting a united front against South Africa, today demanded expulsion of the white supremacist Pretoria regime from the United Nations.

The first three speakers in a long-anticipated debate in the Security Council—Tunisia, Somalia and Sierra Leone—all called for exclusion of South Africa because of its racial-separation policy of apartheid.

South Africa took no official part in the proceedings. Its new ambassador, Roelof Botha, and his chief deputy, V.R.W. Steward, sat apart from the council in another part of the meeting chamber.

Sixteen countries, mostly African but including Cuba and Saudi Arabia, asked to participate in the debate without a vote.

Council president Michel Njine, of Cameroon, adjourned the 15-nation group until Monday afternoon. Indications were that the South African debate would last throughout most of the rest of October.

Some diplomats expressed doubt that the issue would reach a council vote. This school believed the Africans would use the council session for exhortation of South Africa but stop short of the ultimate action, knowing it faced a veto.

World Oil-Sharing Agency: A Bold Plan for Supranational Cooperation

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Oct. 18 (UPI) — Between now and the end of the month of 13 of the world's wealthiest nations will decide whether to go ahead with plans for an international oil-sharing agency, one of the boldest programs for supranational cooperation ever established.

Each of the 12 countries, eight European Economic Community members (minus France) plus Norway, the United States, Japan and Canada, will be deciding whether it is willing to subordinate national sovereignty and oil-company independence to the supranational agency's decision-making in the event of oil shortages.

The draft treaty, containing 76 articles plus an annex, was finished Sept. 21 in Brussels, and referred to each of the 12 countries for approval by Oct. 29. The only country so far whose government plans to ask for national parliamentary ratification

12 Importing Nations Will Vote at End of Month on Plan to Pool Resources

lems that must be resolved in the next few days.

As it emerged Sept. 21, the treaty was so much more far-reaching than had been expected that some of the 12 governments were caught by surprise. Not only is it under discussion now by the 12, but also by other countries in the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which would like to join eventually. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, some members of which brought about inspiration of the treaty through their oil embargo last year, is closely studying it before reacting.

Some May Reject It

It is still possible, even likely, that some of the 12 governments will reject the treaty. Norway, the only country so far whose government plans to ask for national parliamentary ratification

find that approval denied. Japan, vitally dependent on Middle East oil, has been wary of elements in the plan that could upset OPEC members.

Canada and the United States, great oil producers, must consider both the supranational aspects of the treaty and possible future drains on their oil resources by other members of the 12. Britain, soon to become a major oil producer, must debate whether it can accept an oil-sharing project in the group of 12 that it has refused to consider within the OECD.

Autonomous Agency

The treaty sets up what is called the International Energy Agency, which will be an autonomous group within the OECD. It contains provisions on demand restraint, reserve stocking, allocation, consultation with the oil companies, relations with producer countries and other consumer countries and long-term

psychological effect that such a treaty could have in preventing future oil embargoes. But if a crisis comes, the French, who have no domestic oil, would be high and dry.

The treaty establishes a level of national and supranational control over oil-company policies that is new to most of the countries. In a future shortage, for example, automatic mechanisms would come into play to shift oil resources independently of what company policy might be.

General Embargo

In the case of a general embargo, which is the more difficult case, an oil-producing country such as the United States or Canada would be required to reduce consumption enough to make up part of the loss sustained by group members who are non-producers.

The responsibility of each country, whether producer or non-producer, is determined automatically, according to the percentage by which its supply is cut. Canada, for example, which produces about 22 million barrels a day and consumes only 1.7 million

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Russia Agrees to Increase Emigration Rate Sharply

Clears Way For Easing U.S. Trade

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (UPI) — The Soviet Union has agreed to sharp increases in the number of people who will be permitted to emigrate, clearing the way for increased U.S.-Soviet trade, it was announced here today.

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., said at a news conference at the White House after meeting with President Ford that the "historic" accord relaxing Soviet emigration rules will bring about quick congressional approval of a trade bill giving Moscow most-favored-nation status, granting it nondiscriminatory tariff treatment and credits.

The three-sided agreement, involving Congress, the Ford administration and the Soviet Union, provides that Moscow will increase issuance of exit visas for an estimated 130,000 Soviet nationals—many of them Jews—who have asked to emigrate. Sen. Jackson said the accord would mean at least 60,000 people would emigrate annually.

It also provides that the Kremlin will refrain from punitive actions or "unreasonable" impediments against those wanting to leave and will continue to withhold the "so-called emigration tax" which took the possessions of many of those previously allowed to depart.

Thirty-one thousand Jews, who make up most of the Soviet emigrants, were allowed to leave in 1972, Jewish sources reported, and 33,000 left last year. However, the sources said, the number this year will be only slightly more than 22,000 if the current flow is maintained.

Led the Drive

Sen. Jackson has led a congressional drive to enable Soviet Jews to emigrate to Israel by holding up action on the trade bill. A contender for his party's 1976 presidential nomination, Sen. Jackson sponsored an amendment aimed at forcing a relaxation of Soviet emigration policies.

Following today's announcement, William Eberle, the Pres-



WHITE HOUSE MEETING — American leaders discussing the trade agreement with the Soviet Union and Russia's policy on Jewish emigration Friday. From left to right,

Rep. Charles Vanik, D-Ohio; Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash.; Secretary of State Henry Kissinger; President Ford and Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., at White House.

As Requirement for Middle East Peace

Russia, Egypt Agree Palestinian State is Needed

From Wire Dispatches

MOSCOW, Oct. 18 — The Soviet Union and Egypt agreed today that the establishment of a Palestinian state is a requirement for Middle East peace. They called for seating the Palestine Liberation Organization at the Geneva conference next month on the Palestinian question.

The PLO is trying to set up an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip, both occupied by Israel since the 1967 Middle East war.

The PLO, headed by Yassir Arafat, is the umbrella structure of major Palestinian guerrilla groups.

It has been invited to take part in the UN General Assembly's debate next month on the Palestinian question.

In a statement issued after a visit to Moscow by Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, the official Soviet news agency Tass said:

"The U.S.S.R. and Egypt have come to an understanding that a full and ultimate political settlement, which must be accomplished within the framework of the Geneva conference with the aim of establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, is possible only on condition of securing the legitimate rights of the Arab people to creation of its national home."

"The sides declare for indepen-

dent participation of representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization on equal terms with other participants at the Geneva peace conference on the Middle East, for the resumption of which at the earliest date they will work."

Russia and Egypt also lauded the UN decision to invite the PLO to take part in the General Assembly's debate as "international recognition of the political importance of the Palestinian problem."

Egypt's official Middle East News Agency issued a similar statement.

Israeli 'Winter'

TEL AVIV, Oct. 18 (UPI) — Israel faces a long "political winter" brought on by the increasing influence of the PLO over Arab Middle East policy, Defense Minister Shimon Peres said yesterday.

"Israel is faced with a national winter, more so than political decisions, since the stand to be taken by the Arab states will depend on the demands of the Palestine Liberation Organization," Mr. Peres said at a meeting of the Israel Farmers Association.

"Israel will have to prepare itself for a period, one that will be neither easy nor convenient," he said. "The PLO is demanding and will continue to demand the elimination of Israel."

He called the difficult times ahead a "political winter" that would last several years and said Israel had to prepare itself politically, militarily and economically to cope with it.

Pentagon Reports Poseidon Missile Faults Corrected

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP) — The Pentagon said today that the Navy has corrected problems that threatened the combat readiness of its Poseidon submarine-launched missiles, key elements of U.S. nuclear striking power.

Spokesman William Beecher estimated that it will cost more than \$100 million to install new, improved missiles.

The problems first were disclosed 13 months ago after a series of test failures. Navy officials told Congress in secret testimony that the faults involved the warhead and rocket motor stages of the missile.

Then-Secretary of the Navy John Warner contended that reliability of the multiple-warhead Poseidon remained high enough to insure that U.S. defenses were not threatened. However, Mr. Beecher acknowledged that the missile had not been "as reliable as it should have been."

Mr. Beecher said that some minor design improvements have been incorporated in new missiles which are now replacing older models.

Ethiopian Army Angered

Eritrean Rebels' New Rallies
May Stir Renewal of Fighting

By David B. Ottaway

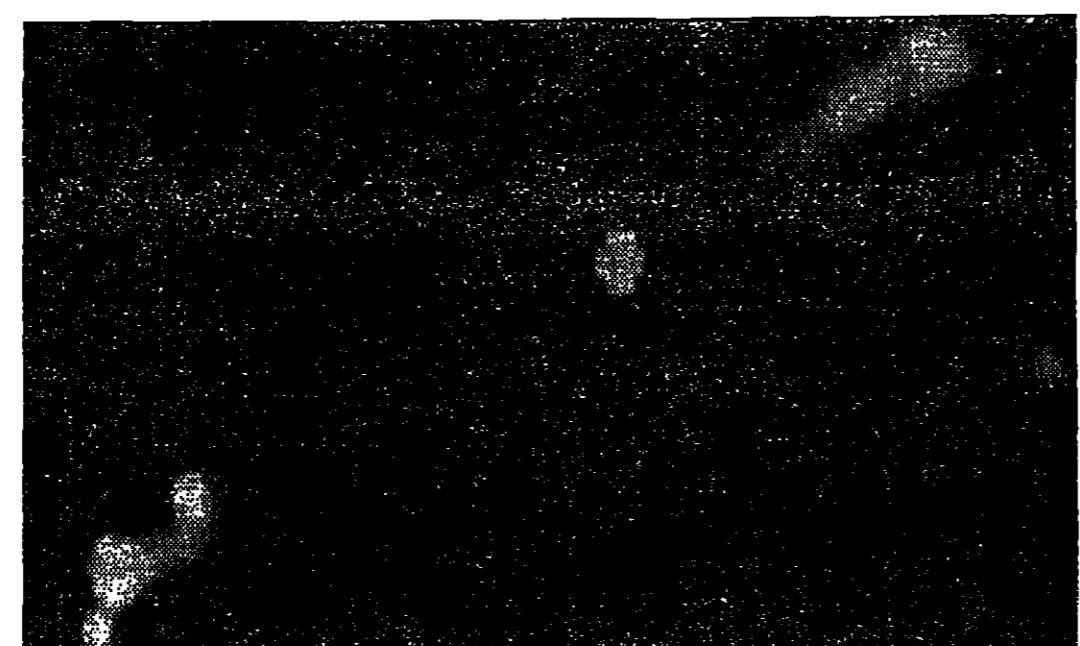
ASMARA, Ethiopia, Oct. 18 (UPI).—For the second time in two weeks, the secessionist Eritrean Liberation Front has held a public meeting just outside this provincial capital in a demonstration of its growing strength and popularity in northern Ethiopia.

The rallies during a fragile cease-fire between the Ethiopian Army and the front, were held as the Addis Ababa government was making its first attempt to find a peaceful solution to the guerrilla war that has been laying waste to this northern province for 13 years.

The army here is frustrated and furious at the front's defiance of its authority, and some officers are clamoring for resumption of warfare against the Arab-backed guerrillas, largely Moslems struggling against a Christian majority in the rest of Ethiopia. Renewed warfare now appears as likely as a peaceful settlement.

In Addis Ababa, diplomatic sources said that Ethiopian government troops, supported by jet planes and artillery, fought large-scale battles against Eritrean guerrillas near Asmara. A military spokesman said a statement would be issued in a few days covering the situation.

Last Sunday, 20,000 to 30,000 persons belonging to the front's



The New York Times
This photograph of the massive astronomical phenomenon was produced from its radio emissions. Radio data were collected in the Netherlands at the Westerbork Synthesis Radio Telescope, whose 12 dish antennas scan the sky as the earth turns. Patterned appearance of parts of image, such as cross at center, are results of computer printout.

By Dutch Radio Astronomers

'Photograph' Made of Largest Known Object

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (UPI).—Dutch radio astronomers have "photographed" the largest object yet discovered in the universe. They used a multiple-antenna system of the type that won a Nobel Prize in physics this week for Dr. Martin Ryle, the head of the Radio Astronomy Group at Cambridge University in England.

The photograph, an image derived from radio emissions, was made available this week. It shows an object so far-flung that light, traveling at 186,000 miles a second, takes 18.6 million years to cross its width. It is about three times bigger than the

largest previously known component of the universe.

Until now, it was believed that clusters of galaxies were the largest units. Some of them are formed of several thousand galaxies, each comparable to the Milky Way galaxy, to which the earth, sun and planets belong.

A typical cluster is about three million light years wide—that is, it takes light three million years to cross it, although a few are that size.

The newly found structure lies near the constellation Leo Minor, far beyond the Milky Way galaxy and its neighbors. A somewhat smaller one has been found in the direction of the constella-

tion Lynx. They are believed to have been produced by cataclysmic explosions within a central and relatively brilliant core.

These explosions apparently generated jets of gas that are still flying out in opposite directions. The observed radio emissions are presumably produced by switching motions within this gas

The picture has been derived from data collected by the Westerbork Synthesis Radio Telescope in the Netherlands. A contour map of radio intensities generated by the object was published several weeks ago by astronomers from the University of Leyden in a British journal, Na-

The photograph was made available by Dr. Harry van der Laan of the university, whose astronomers use a national facility. Dr. van der Laan is visiting at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, N.J.

On Tuesday, the day the Nobel awards in physics were announced, another major discovery deriving from work for which the prize was given for was described in a presentation at the institute. It was the identification of a pulsar in orbit around an ex-

traneous object. The pulsar has been less particular about violence, and in Northern Ireland they kill civilians. It is probable that the Provincials are younger, less Marxist, and sometimes more rural, more Celtic and more "green," as they say, than the Officials. Provincials have moved to the left and ostensibly, at least, have become Marxist.

A Youghal man who was

considered the verdict unjust, but he was happy with it. He had faced a possible three-year sentence.

"It means I am guilty according to the court, but the sentence was so small, it was indignant," Mr. Polak said outside the courtroom. "I am very happy. Thank God."

His family and friends hugged and kissed Mr. Polak when the verdict was announced at the end of a two-day trial.

Irish activists said that prosecution witnesses had changed their testimony about the dissident physician, who has been granted permission to emigrate.

Admitted Fault

Mr. Polak had testified that after his car hit a 19-year-old girl, the teen-ager and her parents told him that she was at fault.

There was defense testimony

that the girl said that she deliberately ran in front of the car in a suicide attempt.

In a rare move, three Western

Scots, Welsh
Due Measures
Of Home Rule

LONDON, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—Britain's new Labor government today announced plans to create a separate assembly in Scotland and to give Wales some measure of self-government.

The government will set up a special cabinet unit to work on the transfer of responsibility and to prepare legislation.

The unit, composed of about 24 lawyers and other expert advisers, will also study "the development of political institutions" in Britain. Informed sources said that this would cover such projects as the financing of political parties and the helping of opposition groups in administrative and other ways.

Minor Reshuffle

The new policy was announced along with a minor ministerial reshuffle which leaves the cabinet almost unchanged. A new cabinet post, that of minister for planning and local planning, was given to John Silkin.

He will be dealing with the nationalization of development land for building, a major feature of the Labor party's election manifesto.

Today's small reshuffle, four new junior ministers were named and two junior ministers resigned.

Meanwhile, government spokesmen appeared unconcerned about a potentially major revolt by Labor left-wingers over Prime Minister Harold Wilson's proposal during the election campaign to create some form of investment bank to provide capital for short-of-cash industry.

Mr. Silkin, chairman of the parliamentary Labor party, was among the seven Laborites who signed a letter published by the Times of London today criticizing what they called possible massive subsidies for the private sector of industry."

The issue is expected to be raised at a meeting Tuesday of the Labor party's delegation in Parliament.

Critics see the proposal as undermining a proposed National Enterprise Board, whose function would be to provide cash to troubled companies in return for state participation in the shareholdings.

THE SEIKO QUARTZ IS
CHANGING THE WORLD'S
STANDARD OF ACCURACY.

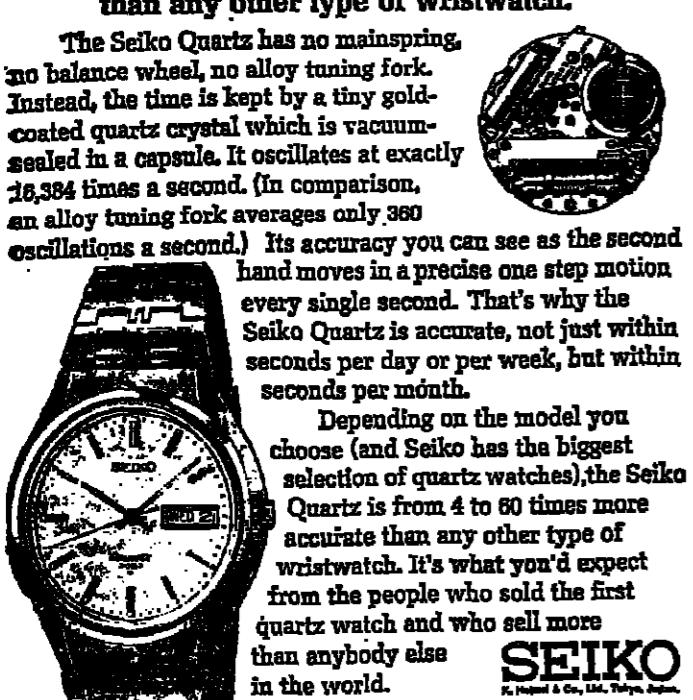
It's at least four times more accurate
than any other type of wristwatch.

The Seiko Quartz has no mainspring, no balance wheel, no alloy tuning fork. Instead, the time is kept by a tiny gold-coated quartz crystal which is vacuum-sealed in a capsule. It oscillates at exactly 16,384 times a second. (In comparison, an alloy tuning fork averages only 360 oscillations a second.) Its accuracy you can see as the second hand moves in a precise one step motion every single second. That's why the Seiko Quartz is accurate, not just within seconds per day or per week, but within seconds per month.

Depending on the model you choose (and Seiko has the biggest selection of quartz watches), the Seiko Quartz is from 4 to 60 times more accurate than any other type of wristwatch. It's what you'd expect from the people who sold the first quartz watch and who sell more than anybody else in the world.

SEIKO
K. K. Seiko & Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan

Someday all watches will be made this way.

World Oil-Sharing Agency:
A Bold Plan for Cooperation

(Continued from Page 1)

lion, would be required both to pay off the debts and to locate its surplus automatically to other members, according to their losses.

The secretariat, to be established at OECD headquarters here, will be charged with keeping statistics on members' oil consumption, which will determine when the treaty's provisions take effect.

The change in Libyan policy has come after the ouster of Emperor Haile Selassie and the rise to power here of reform-minded military leaders such as those in Libya. Tripoli last week gave the Ethiopian military \$1 million for drought relief as a sign of its support for the military government.

The Sudan is also playing an important role in helping the Ethiopian military to find a solution to the Eritrean problem. It was previously one of the main arms conduits for the guerrillas and still apparently serves occasionally as a rear base for them.

The Eritrean secessionist movement probably constitutes the most difficult and potentially most explosive issue facing Ethiopia's ruling Provisional Military Council.

The secession of Eritrea would mean the loss to Ethiopia of its only two ports, Asmara and Massawa, and of nearly 600 miles of coast on the Red Sea.

Unraveling Feared

The council also fears that independence of this northernmost province might initiate an unravelling process among the nation's 13 other provinces.

The popularity of the front in the capital here and in many of the smaller towns is astounding. Local officials sound more like spokesmen for the front than for the central government and talk openly of the army's "war of extermination" against the Eritrean people.

At all local accounts, the army has been extremely brutal in its tactics and has carried out a number of massacres of civilians. In the small town of Keren, 60 miles north of here, a schoolteacher said that two years ago he helped to bury about 800 peasant victims of the army.

Voting weight was one of the most sensitive issues, and the weights were carefully calculated to give the United States and EEC equality. If France joined, the EEC's weight would be increased over that of the United States, but still leave the nine EEC members plus Japan just short of the necessary 60 per cent.

To Consult OPEC

The treaty envisages eventual consultation with the OPEC countries on oil matters, but it is clear that such a meeting is anticipated only after the agency is in place and functioning, which is to be by May 15, allowing participating countries six months to pass whatever national legislation may be needed to make the treaty conform to national laws.

One of the more difficult ques-

Sanvagnargues
To Meet Arafat

PARIS, Oct. 18 (UPI).—French Foreign Minister Jean Sanvagnargues will confer with Yasir Arafat head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in Beirut Monday on Middle Eastern developments, government officials said today.

Mr. Sanvagnargues will be the West's first top official to meet Mr. Arafat officially.

He flies to Beirut tomorrow on an official visit to Lebanon, followed by a visit to Jordan. Diplomatic sources remarked that in spite of numerous Middle East tours, U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has never met a PLO representative.

The White House made no announcement of its own.

Sen. Jackson said that the "historic understanding in the area of human rights" was spelled out in signed letters exchanged between him and Mr. Kissinger.

The senator said that the agreement provides that the rate of Soviet emigration "will increase 'promptly' from 1973 levels and reach a minimum of 60,000 visas a year."

He said that Congress can

terminate the arrangement after 18 months if it believes that Moscow is failing to honor "a part of the bargain," adding: "I think the safeguards are more than adequate."

In his letter to Sen. Jackson, Mr. Kissinger wrote:

"I should like, on behalf of the administration, to inform you that we have been assured that the following criteria and practices will henceforth govern emigration from the U.S.S.R."

He listed these points:

"Punitive actions against individuals seeking to emigrate from the U.S.S.R. would be violations of Soviet law and regulations and will therefore not be permitted..."

"No unreasonable or unlawful impediments will be placed in the way of persons desiring to make application for emigration..."

"Applications for emigration will be processed in order of receipt, including those previously filed, and on a nondiscriminatory basis as regards the place of residence, race, religion, national origin and professional status of the applicant..."

"Harshest cases will be processed sympathetically and expeditiously..."

"The collection of the so-called emigration tax on emigrants, which was suspended last year, will remain suspended..."

"With respect to all the foregoing points, we will be in a position to bring to the attention of the Soviet leadership indications that we may have that these criteria and practices are not being applied. Our representations... will receive sympathetic consideration and response."

While Mr. Kissinger's letter did not mention the number of Soviet

nationals that would be permitted to emigrate annually, he wrote Sen. Jackson:

"... It will be our assumption that with the application of the criteria, practices and procedures set forth in this letter the rate of emigration from the U.S.S.R. would begin to rise promptly from the 1973 level and would continue to rise to correspond to the number of applicants."

In his letter to Mr. Kissinger, Sen. Jackson said:

"We would consider that with the application of the criteria, practices and procedures set forth in this letter the rate of emigration from the U.S.S.R. would begin to rise promptly from the 1973 level and would continue to rise to correspond to the number of applicants."

He told reporters at the White House that the 60,000 figure was not a "quota" and presumably would be exceeded eventually, because of the proviso that the number allowed to leave the Soviet Union would be directly proportional to the number of emigration visas sought.

Not by Bread Alone

Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., who

with Sen. Jackson and Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn.,

worked out the congressional compro-

mise language also attended the

meeting with Mr. Ford and Mr.

Kissinger.

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as a year.

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w Tape Backs Dean, ure Nixon at Trial

INGTON, Oct. 18 (Reuters) — Former President Richard Nixon and his aides were in the Watergate cover-up as far back as the date on the tape, according to the extent of White House involvement, according to a played today at the trial.

Previously undisclosed segments of a tape of March 17, 1973, the former president's tell-all, show the vulnerabilities of Mitchell, Colson, and indirectly, possibly, Nixon.

Conversations, taped in the file, was new, damaging in the trial of five Nixon aides.

Mr. Nixon replied: "How many Attorney General John Dean, former White House staff, H.R. Haldeman, domestic affairs adviser, J. W. Harlan, and former Robert Mardian and Ken Krueger are on trial for being part in the cover-up.

Strategy Planned

swly released part of the sealed Mr. Nixon and his work out strategy the Senate Watergate from uncovering White involvement in the break-

ing once in the 45-minutes with Dean, Mr. Nixon said as telling him to put me self-serving statement would make the

d for You, ur, Crowd
Rep. Mills

E ROCK, Ark., Oct. 18 (UPI) — Rep. Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., and applause tonight made his first campaign since police in Washington stopped his speeding allegedly found him at 3 a.m. and bleeding at 3 a.m.

ring before a friendly audience about 150 persons at a Chamber of Commerce here, Rep. Mills said he was for drinking and his relationship with his wife.

He told The Washington Post, through an aide, that Battistella, a former who jumped from his car into a cast on her left which she broke in a fall, a you've been married as we have... no person can between us," said Rep. Mills, chairman of the House and Means Committee.

Rep. Mills spoke, Mrs. he said she is 67, declined to the Tidal Basin

ort Asks U.S. Relax Curb on Pollutants

YORK, Oct. 18 (NYT) — Final deadline for a 90-per cent reduction in air pollutants by new automobiles is relaxed until 1980, it was in a study released yesterday by three leading uni-

versities, prepared by Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said that the auto companies to the catalytic converter cause it is the only impossibly feasible technology to exhaust fumes is an gamble."

reductions in automotive were made mandatory by an Act of 1970, which originally for a 90-per cent carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons for 1975 cars, similar cut in nitrogen emissions for 1976 cars, deadlines have since been set, first to 1976 and 1977 to 1977 and 1978.

d Suspends Project for Pool

INGTON, Oct. 18 (AP) — to build a new White swimming pool have been delayed because of the nation's problems, President spokesman said yesterday.

President asked the people to tighten their belts and it doesn't seem like time to ask people to go to a swimming pool, Secretary Ronald Nessen

White House had agreed is for a pool that would cost an estimated \$300,000 provided by a public fund drive. It had been hoped the construction started October so the pool could be completed for Mr. Ford's use end of the year.

secret operation seem to be legally sound.

He told Dean: "Without going into it you could say no one on the White House staff is involved, and so forth and so on.

"You can say that they were going to engage in intelligence operations. I said the main thing is that... it must be totally legal," Mr. Nixon said.

Pressure Cited

Dean at one point told Mr. Nixon that Jeb Stuart Magruder, who served as No. 2 man to Mr. Mitchell on the campaign committee, caused the break-in by putting pressure on convicted Watergate burglar Gordon Liddy to come up with better intelligence.

Mr. Nixon replied: "How Magruder puts the heat on some body else, you know, that's cause I understand it, is a... that Sloan starts pressing on Magruder, and then Magruder starts pressing on, who, even Haldeman." Hugh Sloan was a member of the campaign finance committee.

"I think what you've got to do is to the extent you can, John, I can be off at the pass," Mr. Nixon said, suggesting that Dean say that Liddy and the burglars "just did this as part of their job."

In another reference to the burglary Mr. Nixon remarked: "It isn't nearly as bad as people think it was. Espionage, sabotage, stuff."

Another Conversation

The jury listened to a second conversation with Mr. Nixon in which Dean made his now famous warning of "the cancer" growing on the presidency.

In the March 21, 1973, meeting Dean said the White House was being blackmailed by the Watergate burglars for their silence.

Mr. Nixon said: "How much money do you need?"

Dean replied: "I would say these people are going to cost, uh, a million dollars over the next, uh, two years."

After a pause, the former president was heard saying: "We could get that."

Then he added: "What I mean is you could, you could get a million dollars. And you could get it in cash. I know where it could be gotten."

The actions taken here did nothing to head off expected confrontations between the church and 11 women ordained at an irregular service in Philadelphia last July.

The bishops, in a special session last August, ruled those ordinations invalid.

The 11 women and their supporters have challenged that ruling, and some of them will

be by celebrating Communion on Oct. 27, Reformation Sunday.

The bishops, who are meeting in Mexico for the first time, voted 97 to 35, with six abstentions, to approve the principle of ordaining women. Their action reaffirmed a similar vote taken two years ago, but at that time the issue barely squeaked through.

Having expressed their own convictions on ordaining women, the bishops then adopted a resolution that "calls upon all church members to refrain from any attempts to ordain women to the priesthood unless and until such ordination has been approved by the General Convention."

The majority of the delegates to the 1973 General Convention of the Episcopal Church voted in favor of ordaining women, but the measure was declared lost because of a block-vote rule that counted split delegations as voting no.

The bicameral General Convention, which will meet again in regular session in 1976, comprises the House of Bishops and the House of Delegates, made up of priests and laity.

Debate on the measure took place here at an idyllic semi-tropical resort in scenic mountain country south of Mexico City, far from the 11 women who touched off the present controversy.

In their discussions here, the bishops at times appeared more concerned about the pressure tactics ascribed to the irregular ordination of the 11 women than about the theological issues involved.

Dr. Philip Cole, who participated in the Harvard study and scientists at the American Health Foundation in New York, among others, have suggested that animal fats in the diet and sex hormones may be related in their effects on the risk of developing breast cancer. The suggested link is that cholesterol in the fatty diet may be converted to hormonal compounds that have cancer-inducing effects on the breast.

Women also face an increased risk of developing breast cancer if there is a history of the disease in their families.

According to those findings, U.S. women can expect a continuing increase in the incidence of breast cancer. The age at which the first child is born has been rising steadily since the early 1960s, and women now begin to menstruate somewhat earlier in life than did women years ago.

Although no one knows the precise reasons for the rise, studies in various countries have indicated that the high content of animal fats in the U.S. diet may be a major cause of breast cancer, as well as cancer of the colon and heart disease.

The highest breast-cancer rates are found in the Scandinavian countries, where per capita consumption of animal fat is the highest in the world. The United States ranks ninth in breast-cancer incidence. Japan, where the traditional diet is very low in animal fat, has the lowest incidence among the 39 countries that have been studied.

However, when Japanese women migrate to the United States, their risk of developing breast cancer increases. A study of Japanese-Americans in the San Francisco area showed that immigrant women had higher rates of breast cancer than Japanese women in Japan, and that the daughters of Japanese immigrants had still higher rates, now approaching the average rate of all U.S. women.

Obese Slender

The link of breast cancer to dietary fats is further supported by the finding that obese women are much more likely to develop the disease than are slender women.

Currently, one in every 15 American women develops breast cancer during her lifetime. The risk of the disease in the United States increases with age, with about 90 per cent of the 90,000 cases each year occurring in women aged 40 or older.

Although use of birth-control pills has not been ruled out as a cause of breast cancer, there is no indication that women on the pill are more likely than others to get the disease. In fact, the available data indicate that the pill may actually protect against breast cancer to some extent.

However, there is little doubt that female sex hormones are somehow involved as an initiator of the disease. A study by the Harvard School of Public Health showed that the following women have a lower-than-average risk of developing the disease:

• Women who have their first child at a relatively young age.

• Women who began to menstruate relatively late in life and

97 Flew Aircraft Fire

ROME, Oct. 18 (Reuters) — 97 passengers were evacuated from a British Airways Trident airliner today when a fire started in engine fuel leaking onto the runway under the plane. They left for London later on other flights.



FLOODED CARBURETOR — Driver has to run from the surf at Playa Del Rey, Calif. as the high tide interrupted his efforts to free his truck. The driveshaft broke as he was driving along the beach and the tide came in before he had any success.

Associated Press

Episcopal Bishops for Women in Clergy

By Marjorie Hyer

it by celebrating Communion Sunday on Oct. 27, Reformation Sunday.

The bishops, who are meeting in Mexico for the first time, voted 97 to 35, with six abstentions, to approve the principle of ordaining women. Their action reaffirmed a similar vote taken two years ago, but at that time the issue barely squeaked through.

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be by celebrating Communion on Oct. 27, Reformation Sunday.

asked Bishop Alexander Stewart of Springfield, Mass.

"Will headline greet us at the airport as we return home: 'Bishops Buckle Under Pressure?'

Suffragan Bishop John Walker of Washington drew a parallel between the pressure for ordination of women and the civil rights struggle of a decade earlier.

"I'm not afraid of pressure," said the churchman, one of several black bishops in the church. "If there had been no pressure it's very likely I would not have been here today."

There's substantial sentiment

But Full-Scale Probe Is Unlikely

Some on House Panel Want To Pursue Pardon Hearings

By Bob Knutner

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (WP)

Democratic members of the House Judiciary subcommittee want to call additional witnesses to testify about the pardon of former President Richard Nixon, but there is little sentiment favoring a full-scale investigation.

Republican opposition and the pressure of priority Judiciary Committee legislation to preserve the White House tapes and to request a final report from the special prosecutor's office virtually rule out an extensive probe of the Nixon pardon.

Nonetheless, some members said yesterday that they were not satisfied that all the questions had been fully laid to rest by President Ford's testimony.

Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y., who objected strenuously to the format permitting only five minutes of questions by each member, said afterward that some of Mr. Ford's answers were "implausible."

"The committee has an obligation to continue the investigation," Rep. Holtzman said, adding that the President ought to be recalled if other witnesses leave questions unresolved. Rep. Holtzman and two of her Democratic colleagues, Don Edwards of California and Robert Kastenmeier of Wisconsin, said the panel should call at least three witnesses: Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., who raised the pardon question with Mr. Ford before Mr. Nixon stepped down; lawyer Benton Becker, who negotiated the tapes agreement on behalf of President Ford; and White House counsel Philip Buchen.

Subcommittee chairman William Hungate, D-Mo., said special prosecutor Leon Jaworski would be called to testify on the pardon and pending legislation involving the Nixon tapes and the Watergate investigation.

Early Prepared

"The committee didn't know precisely what questions to ask because there was no investigation preceding the hearing," Rep. Conyers said.

That point was also raised by Rep. Holtzman, who said she had repeatedly sought a staff investigation before the President's appearance.

"We should have done the preliminary groundwork first to narrow the area of investigation," she said. "The President is a busy man, but the country wants answers."

At one point in the committee's preliminary discussions, it was learned, all five of the Democratic members favored testimony or at least staff interviews with other White House officials before Mr. Ford's appearance.

According to congressional sources, the highest levels of the House leadership on both sides of the aisle advised against a full-scale subcommittee investigation of the pardon. Sources also said that after Mr. Ford offered on Sept. 30 to appear personally, White House aides discouraged moves to call other officials.

for judicial review of classified data before it could be withheld.

In criminal cases, federal judges already have that right and often declassify "secret" information and make it part of the court record.

Despite this, the President said in his veto message that he objected to the courts' being permitted to make what amounts to "the initial classification decision in sensitive and complex areas where they have no expertise."

The President called the present law "unconstitutional and unworkable," but he said it had "laudable goals" and that he hoped Congress would act in the next session on his own proposals.

The original bill, passed in 1966, was signed by former President Lyndon Johnson although virtually all agencies opposed it. A key provision authorized persons to file a complaint in U.S. District Courts to force a government agency to produce information and authorized the courts to punish officials who did not comply. Exempted from this were medical reports, the agencies' internal rules and regulations, trade secrets and foreign policy and national defense information that had been classified secret by executive order.

The experts concluded a closed four-week meeting under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) by drawing up a list of such arms and ammunition.

The all-Swiss ICRC announced that the list included napalm and white phosphorus; small-caliber, high-velocity projectiles; blast and fragmentation weapons, time-delay arms and other weapons, some still in the experimental stage.

The ICRC will submit the conference report to the United Nations and to the governments, which will then decide whether to ban or restrict the use of these weapons.

The meeting was the first of its kind at a governmental level since World War II. The experts also included legal specialists and military doctors, and the ICRC said most of them proposed that the discussions be resumed next year.

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Judicial Review

It was the foreign policy and national defense category that apparently disturbed Mr. Ford and the government departments. One of the amendments called

4 U.S. Indians Are Convicted

LUCERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 18 (AP) —

Four Indians were convicted yesterday on federal charges stemming from last year's occupation of Wounded Knee, S.D. The convictions set up a legal test of Indian rights under an 1868 treaty.

U.S. District Court Judge Warren Urbom found Reginald Dodge, Colin Wessaw, Mark Fleury and Larry John guilty of a conspiracy to "obstruct, impede or interfere with" U.S. marshals and FBI agents during the 71-day occupation of Wounded Knee, located on the Pine Ridge Reservation. Fleury was also convicted of second-degree burglary and simple assault.

Judge Urbom then scheduled a Dec. 16 hearing to determine whether the convictions violated the treaty between the Oglala Sioux and the federal government. The hearing will center on whether the treaty is valid and whether it prohibits the FBI and federal marshals from operating on the reservation.

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Oil-Price Mirage

The optimistic noises about a reduction in oil prices that accompanied Secretary of State Kissinger's Mideast travels undoubtedly need to be taken with a barrel of salt. Kissinger's diplomatic offensive and other forms of "jawboning" are unlikely to have much effect so long as the fundamental power balance and supply-demand situation remain unchanged.

Mr. Kissinger reports a pledge from King Faisal to use his influence within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to help bring down the oil price. That pledge is useful in the light of the King's reputation for veracity in personal dealing; but he has ruled out unilateral action. The probability is that he counts it a near-certainty that his appeals to the other OPEC countries for lower prices will fall on deaf ears.

Algerian President Houari Boumedienne reportedly gave Kissinger the impression that he would oppose further price increases at the December OPEC meeting. Secretary Kissinger may have reason therefore for his confidence that a further price increase will be avoided at this time. But that is a long way from achieving the price reduction he and President Ford have urged both publicly and privately as vital to the economic and political stability of the West.

The central issue remains supply and

demand. The oil producers' cartel has reduced production to eliminate a surplus; the OPEC countries could produce six million barrels a day, almost 20 per cent. more than they are pumping today. The troublesome element is that world demand remains roughly as high as it was a year ago despite a fourfold increase in price. For all the talk about energy conservation in Western nations and Japan, consumption almost everywhere has crept back close to the pre-embargo levels.

Only a major conservation effort by the oil-consuming countries, led by the United States, could create the realistic possibility of a price drop. A major cutback in demand of up to 15 per cent., as urged by Secretary Kissinger, would confront the Arab countries with a far more difficult problem than they now have in allocating production cuts.

Under such circumstances, a negotiation between producer and consumer nations might become possible. The oil producers need guarantees and help from the industrial nations if their earnings—which will be enormous at any likely price—are to be invested securely and profitably for the long term. Such a negotiation will be feasible if the Ford administration shows the way to the consumer countries with a drastic program of curbing the use of gasoline.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Dividing the Air Lanes

The five-year agreement made by Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines to divide up major routes across the Atlantic and Pacific makes good business sense for both financially troubled carriers. A heavy responsibility now rests on the Civil Aeronautics Board and President Ford to review each specific exchange of routes in terms of its potential impact on the public.

The root of the money squeeze that impelled Pan Am to make its unsuccessful bid last month for \$125 million a year in federal subsidies has been the enormous over-capacity in competitive international flights by United States and foreign airlines, a situation made worse by the falloff in travel caused by inflation and the skyrocketing of operating costs as a result of the tripling of jet fuel bills.

Pan Am and TWA have had to combat the additional handicaps thrust upon them by discriminatory rates for carrying mail and unfair differentials in landing charges at a few airports overseas. They have also had to pay standard interest rates on bank loans to finance the purchase of jumbo jets while many of their foreign-flag competitors ob-

tained loans at much lower rates from the Export-Import Bank. Even though some of these handicaps are in process of mitigation, the squeeze on Pan Am and TWA is still so severe that rationalization of service patterns through a division of worldwide routes represents an indispensable form of economy.

Desperate as is this need, however, it is not desperate enough to justify the extreme pressure currently being put on the CAB to give lightning-like approval to the whole package with detailed examination of the possible adverse effect of snuffing out competition. Congressional supporters of the two airlines are ill-servicing their public responsibility by seeking to stampede the federal regulatory agency into over-quick validation of every element in the deal.

The prospects for the commercial viability of both air carriers now seem promising enough to encourage the banks to keep them flying. Those prospects will not be enhanced if the throttling of competition results in unfair advantage to both airlines at the expense of the public, with a further drastic drop in air travel.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Rockefeller Hearings

Nelson Rockefeller was justified in urging that Senate and House committees proceed with all possible speed to hold open hearings at which the questions raised about his nomination to the vice-presidency can be fully explored.

The Senate Rules Committee has agreed to reconvene on Nov. 18, eight days after the congressional elections, to hear Mr. Rockefeller's explanations. In the meantime, drabs and drabs of information about Mr. Rockefeller and the Rockefeller family—much of it distorted—will keep filtering into newspapers, magazines and television programs, feeding the public's legitimate interest in the qualifications of a man appointed to a post that would put

him in direct line of possible succession to the presidency.

If Mr. Rockefeller were proposing a cover-up aimed at closing off public access to the facts about him and his record, his request for speedy hearing would be entitled to no standing. But the vice-president-designate was asking just the opposite—full exposure before the bodies officially charged with the initial duty of assessing his fitness.

It is in the public's interest, as well as his, to move ahead promptly. Chairman Cannon of the Senate Rules Committee reports that the audit of the Rockefeller tax returns will be completed early next week. Once that information is at hand, we see every reason to proceed expeditiously with full public hearings.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

U.S. Aid to Turkey

President Ford's battle with the U.S. Congress over American military aid to Turkey looked to be shaping up for a compromise after the President had successfully applied his second veto within the week. The White House thought it had already got the compromise it wanted by an agreement that the aid would be cut off after Dec. 10 unless Mr. Ford determined that its continuance would encourage further negotiations toward a Cyprus peace settlement. But at the last minute the House accepted an amendment under which the aid would be cut off in any case if Turkey sent more arms or equipment to its forces in Cyprus. It was this which incurred the second presidential veto. Quite rightly so, too. Turkey has 40,000 troops in Cyprus and obviously has to supply them somehow, if only with food and water.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

Avoiding Mideast Stagnation

As Jerusalem sees it, Kissinger did not stop off in Riyadh, Algiers and Morocco just to take the heat out of the oil situation, he was also aiming to persuade those Arab states not directly involved in the territorial conflict to adopt a moderate attitude. But in any case, Rabin is approaching a delicate period. Kissinger's deliberate, purpose-oriented optimism has aroused hopes that will have to be fulfilled if the situation in the Middle East is not to stagnate anew. If Israel is successful in limiting negotiations entirely to the Sinai Peninsula, further progress may be expected. But if Sadat were to insist on simultaneous steps on Golan and Jordan, he would embarrass even the most accommodating Israeli minister. Kissinger seems, however, to have reassured Rabin, believing he has convinced the Arabs it would be counter-productive to face the Israelis with the alternative between concessions or a new war.

—From the *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

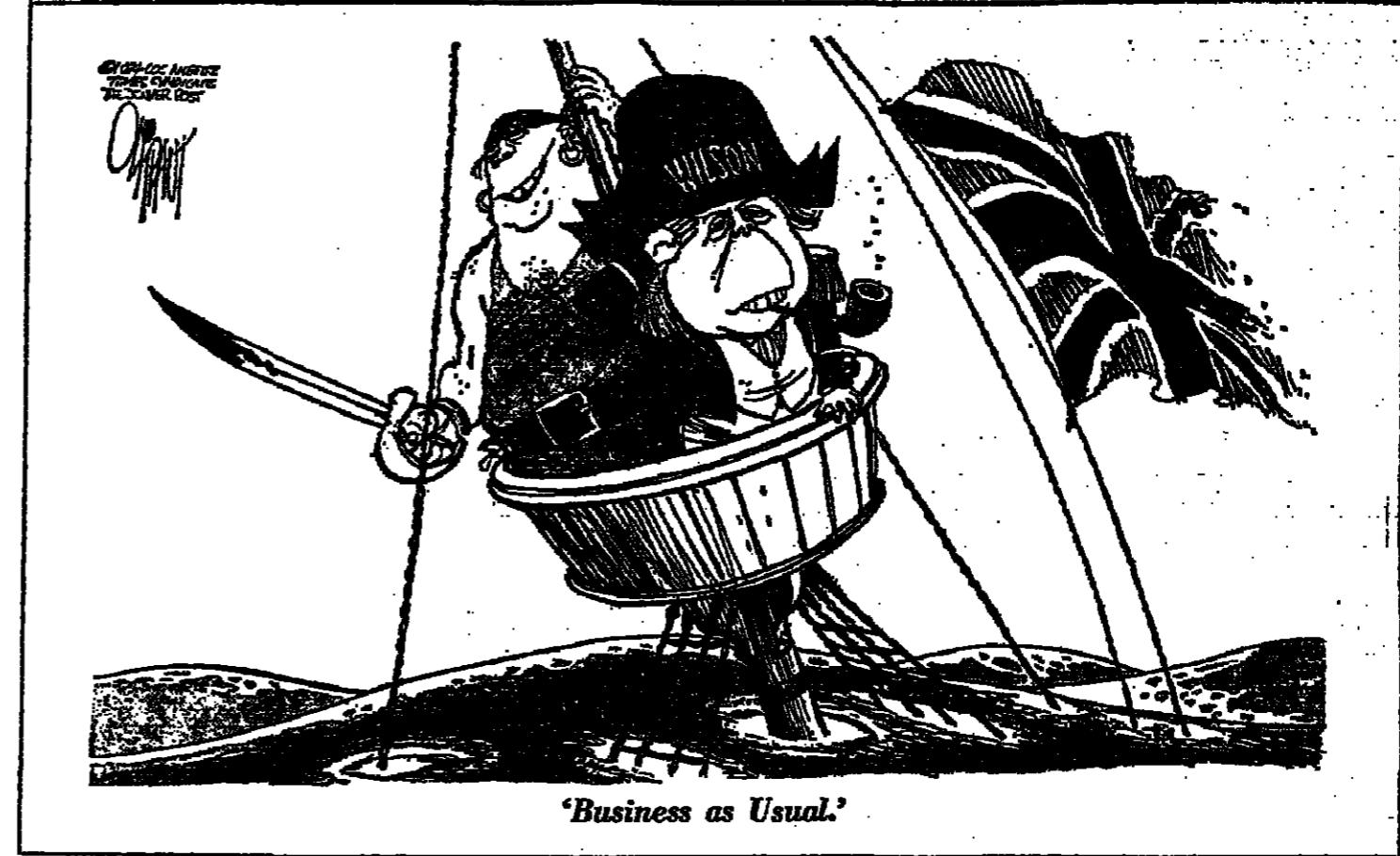
October 19, 1899

LONDON—"The moment has arrived for deciding whether the future of South Africa is to be a growing and increasing Dutch supremacy or a safe and perfectly established supremacy of the English people... With regard to the future there must be no doubt that the sovereign power of England is paramount. There must be no doubt that the white races will be put upon an equal footing." Thus spoke Lord Salisbury at the opening of the House of Lords on Tuesday.

Fifty Years Ago

October 19, 1924

NEW YORK—American women are up in arms and very active in the present election campaign. They are making tremendous efforts to bring out not only the votes of women, but the votes of men, too. Two women are running for governor, one in Texas, the other in Montana. As they are contributing to the full in their modern duty as citizens, the country can only benefit.



'Business as Usual.'

A Vote for Not Selling Ford Short

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The guess here is that President Ford has much more support with the American people than he has in the Congress, the press, or the universities. The popularity polls may not show it yet, and his policies on the economy and the Nixon pardon do not support it, but there is something about this man that makes people believe in him, even when they disagree with his decisions.

His appearance before members of the House Judiciary Committee to explain why he pardoned former President Nixon helps explain the paradox. He didn't satisfy many members of the committee that his decision, and particularly the timing of his decision, was right, but he satisfied even the members who thought he was wrong that he was honest and telling the truth.

This is a big advance in Washington. It has long been argued by political cynics that cunning and devious leaders with good intentions do less damage than honest naivete, and it may be true. But after a decade of clever twists at the top of the American government, Ford is a temporary relief, even if he's wrong.

The Key Word

The key word, of course, is "temporary." Personal honesty, good intentions, locker-room exhortations, and "WIN" buttons won't solve the economic crisis, but in dealing with the Nixon pardon, Ford at least tried to restore the missing sense of trust, which is essential to the resolution of all our other problems.

The Ford contrast with Nixon and Johnson is startling. The tragedy of Vietnam and Watergate was not the original policies but the cover-ups. Johnson took the country into the war and Nixon into Watergate by stealth, both deceiving and evading the Congress when they got in trouble.

The comparison is unfair and the analogy inaccurate, but Ford, when he got in trouble on the pardon, at least had the gumption to face the opposition.

Obviously, it was an easier problem, but Ford's instinct was true. He decided not only to answer the questions of the House Judiciary Committee, but to appear before them, state his case, and answer their questions. In the process, he destroyed the outrageous Nixon claims of excessive "executive privilege," and set a precedent of presidential accountability that may be much more important than what happened to Nixon.

In the process, he expanded national television into the democratic process, not only on judging candidates, but on deciding basic issues of policy. Now we have not only a "question hour" between the President and the Congress, as between the Prime Minister in

the House of Commons in London, but a dialogue between the President, the Congress, and through television, with the people.

From Ford's point of view, this historic appearance in the dock of the Congress and before a national television audience was a brilliant political decision, all the more so because it was probably not calculated, but came as a natural response to serious questions from his old colleagues in the House of Representatives.

He didn't have to go to Capitol Hill. The basic issue had been settled. He had pardoned Richard Nixon, and nobody questioned his right to do so. The only questions were whether he had made a deal with Nixon on the pardon, and whether his judgment was right on timing it before Nixon was indicted or convicted.

There was no "deal" he said, and he pardoned Nixon before indictment or conviction because he thought a long Nixon trial would divide and tear up the

country for over a year. He wanted to end the controversy and get on to the questions of the future on wages, prices, trade, balance of payments, and peace.

Well, maybe his judgment was wrong, for by pardoning Nixon before indictment or conviction, he didn't end the Watergate controversy but revived it. Nevertheless, he insisted that a struggle in the courts and press would have diverted the country from its serious problems at home and abroad, that, anyway, Nixon had resigned "under shame and disgrace" and that, by agreeing to the pardon, Nixon had conceded

Not Ducking

The way Ford said this, however, was probably the main thing for the Judiciary Committee and the television audience. He was, in his appearance, his manner, and his answers absolutely the opposite of Nixon.

He was not ducking the Congress. He was there in the committee room. He was not invoking "executive privilege." He was not fighting the Congress. He was courteous and even respectful of his questioners. "That is correct, sir." "My information is different, but that is a fair question, sir." Did he think the committee should call Gen. Haig and other White House types? That was not for him to say, he said—that was up to the Judiciary Committee.

So you can say Jerry Ford is wrong on prices and wages and wrong on pardoning Nixon too soon and silly to spin around the country raising funds for the Republicans at chicken dinners when he is needed back in Washington but he proved in the Nixon pardon hearings that he is not to be underestimated.

He left many unanswered questions, but the committee was with him on the whole, and the television audience, probably more so, caught his integrity, which has been the missing element in Washington for too many years.

One More River to Cross

By C. L. Sulzberger

TEL AVIV—The philosopher Heraclitus, who lived north of here on the Asia Minor coast, realized 2,500 years ago that one can never step into the same river twice because the water changes. This is the case with the latest round of American efforts to produce an Arab-Israeli peace settlement.

President Ford intends to follow the same Middle East policy as President Nixon and Premier Rabin pursues the line laid down by the redoubtable Golda Meir, but by the river of time has changed.

Because of economic difficulties, the excruciating energy crisis and inflation, and because of a decidedly more dove-like public opinion, the United States no longer represents quite the force in these parts that it did a year ago when, in the aftermath of the Yom Kippur war, it seized the diplomatic initiative from a bewildered Russia.

This change in mood is reflected in diplomatic reality even if those involved firmly believe their policies are unaltered. Israel is more aware that even if it can win battles against its neighbors, it cannot cement enduring peace by such victories.

Maximalist factions have lost ground. Right now the government is taking a tough stand against squatter movements that want to settle conquered Arab regions which will be yielded in eventual settlements.

Conversely, there is less talk about the immutable necessity of retaining Sharm el Sheik at the tip of Sinai—only of the need to insure iron-clad guarantees that Israeli ships will be able to pass freely in and out of the Gulf of Aqaba. There is more of a tendency toward piecemeal approach to mutual nonbelligerency with the Arabs even before final frontiers are fixed.

The United States remains committed to a secure Israel. However, the definition is less influenced than before by ambitious Israeli interpretations. And the Israelis are increasingly aware of the overriding need to adjust their future to harmonious relations with their Arab neighbors—even if they must pay more for this than previously imagined.

They see a growing gap between the attitude of their own older generation of belligerent pioneers and its children who are less adamant and even less "European" in their outlook.

Momentum

If Kissinger can maintain the momentum he has sought to revive in his latest diplomatic efforts, these changes in mood on the Arab side as well as the Israeli side—may soon be reflected. After all, the most religious Arab leader, King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, is now talking of Israel as a state that exists and of regaining for the Arabs only East Jerusalem, not the entire city.

That may imply little to Israelis. Yet, it represents a considerable shift in position. And though Israel remains adamant about not ceding an inch of the Holy City, it now quietly discusses getting guaranteed supplies of Sinai oil when that peninsula reverts to Egypt.

The new phase of negotiating may be assumed to be based on the old principles and policies—the accepted tenets of Nixon and Mrs. Meir—and the power relationships that prevailed before the Yom Kippur war and quadrupled world oil prices. In fact, it isn't. The river of Hamaclits flows through the same banks but, as that philosopher discerned, the water it contains is different.

U.S. 'Omissions'

INTERNATIONAL
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International Herald Tribune, S.A., au capital de 3.333.000 F
R.C. Paris No. 73 B 2112 21 Rue de Sèvres 75008 Paris, France
Tél. 228-32-30 Telex: 28.830 Herald, Paris
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer
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The Elect In Britain

A Viewpoint

By William Buckland

NEW YORK—A few

on the British elect all of them more.

It is sometimes very

say to take the long

things. I remember a

boy being terribly start

Winston Churchill spoke

nowhere, "If the Brit

men will still say, 'This

finest hour.' What st

at age 15, was that any

even entertain a doubt

British Empire would

thousand

Ford and Costa Gomes Meet; Azores Future Probable Topic

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (UPI).—President Ford met and conferred for the first time today with Portugal's new President, Francisco da Costa Gomes, to explore future relations between the two allies.

Mr. Ford and Gen. Costa Gomes sat in the Oval Office at noon with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Foreign Minister Mario Soares. Mr. Kissinger later gave a lunch in honor of the Portuguese head of state.

Gen. Costa Gomes assumed the residency Sept. 30 in a shift to a less in Portuguese politics. Members of Gen. Costa Gomes's party said the visit to Washington was aimed at charting future relations between the two countries. Portugal is expected to seek a closing of the U.S. air base at the Azores.

The base formed an important link in the U.S. military air link to Israel during the 1973 Middle East war, but it is not now being used as vital as it once was.

Mr. Ford and Gen. Costa Gomes sat in wing chairs and posed for photographs in Mr. Ford's office. "So far on an adjacent sofa," Kissinger said, "When is the president (Gen. Costa Gomes) sitting at the United Nations?" He spoke yesterday," Mr. Soares said.

Mr. Kissinger bit his lip and said: "Of course, it was supposed to be next week." Gen. Costa Gomes addressed the General Assembly in New York yesterday.

Electoral Law

LISBON, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—A Portuguese government yesterday announced a draft electoral law that will triple the electorate but will bar voting by some those connected with "semi-democratic organizations" before April 26, a military coup.

Meetings for the constituent assembly, which have to be held by March 31 next year, will have out 5.5 million voters compared with 1.8 million in the 1973 National Assembly elections.

The government would establish

Rhodesian Guilty in Secrets Case

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—British-born merchant banker Kenneth McIntosh, accused in the High Court of revealing Rhodesia's methods of breaking UN trade sanctions, was convicted today under the Official Secrets Act.

Mr. McIntosh, who also was under guilty on 113 charges of contravening Rhodesia's exchange regulations, faces a maximum of 25 years in jail or a £5,000 (\$10,000) fine. He is already serving a five-year jail term for economic espionage.

The main charge, to which he pleaded not guilty, arose on an article on sanctions-taking methods published by a London Sunday Times in July. The judge said Mr. McIntosh had communicated economic information about Rhodesia to his brother-in-law, James Durdie, of Aberdeen, Scotland.

Sudan Riot Curb

KHARTOUM, the Sudan, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—A curfew reported has been imposed in the southern regional capital of Juba after students rioted in protest against a planned 175-mile Sudan-Egyptian canal designed to save water evaporating from marshes of the Nile.

Want to Speak French?

COPILOT President Gheorge Cioran said more POWs would be released tomorrow.

"We hope that all prisoners and detainees will be released within two weeks," Mr. Cioran said. He said between 1,500 and 1,800 Greek Cypriots still were being held in Turkey.

No Greek Stance

ATHENS, Oct. 18 (UPI).—The Greek government avoided tak-

ing a stand.

in which growth of population and industrial output were halted.

The current study calls for "organic" or controlled development and proposes a planned world economy with complementary roles assigned to the various sectors. It suggests that industrial countries invest \$250 billion annually to help the poor countries become economically self-sufficient.

Carlos Gaiete Betancourt, who heads the Mexican Social Security Institute, expressed opposition, as did some other Third World representatives, to the adoption of Western economic prescriptions. He called, instead, for structural changes in society.

Prof. Ky Zerbo, Education Minister of Upper Volta, criticized the new study for not having included the social and political factors." He charged that Africa was "not sufficiently represented in the project."

Jose Pajak, deputy chairman of Poland's Planning Commission, said that it was not "relevant" to talk about income gaps between the rich and the poor countries.

It is more important to find ways to fulfill basic human needs than to discuss the inequality of luxury consumption," the Polish delegate said.

Yugoslavia was the only other Communist country represented at the conference.

A group of Latin American scientists, who put forward their own mathematical projections of world developments, took a related position. Their report said that backward societies could not progress by copying patterns established by the developed countries. The Latin Americans criticized the industrialized world's "irrational consumption, an irrational waste of natural resources, social deterioration and growing alienation."

Adultery Penalty Ends

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—Parliament today abolished a long-uncollected law giving women three years' imprisonment for adultery. It also rescinded a law under which adulterers could not marry.



Francisco da Costa Gomes

Congress Adjourns, Burying Three Disputed Nominations

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP).—Three controversial nominations died today when Congress adjourned until Nov. 18, but President Ford can revive them.

The three, among more than 40 returned to the White House because the Senate had not yet acted to confirm or reject them, were:

• Peter Flanigan, a former White House aide and a New York investment banker, to be ambassador to Spain.

• Earl Silbert, the original Watergate prosecutor, to be U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia.

• Gov. Thomas Meskill of Connecticut, to be a judge of the Second U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Mr. Flanigan's nomination was submitted by Mr. Ford, while both Mr. Silbert and Gov. Meskill were nominated by former President Richard Nixon.

The Senate's rules provide that all nominations not acted on at the time it adjourns or recesses for more than 30 days shall be returned to the President and not considered further unless resubmitted. Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, R-Pa., said he expects Mr. Ford to review the three nominations before deciding whether to resubmit.

The nomination of Mr. Flanigan has generated controversy because of his involvement in the ITT anti-trust case and charges that he helped to arrange for large campaign contributors to get appointments as ambassadors.

Mr. Flanigan, who was an adviser to Mr. Nixon on international economic affairs, has denied any wrongdoing or improprieties in testimony he gave to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. Silbert, nominated by Mr. Nixon in January, has run into opposition from Sen. Sam Ervin Jr., D-N.C., who was chairman of the Senate's special Watergate investigating committee. Sen. Ervin has expressed dissatisfaction with the way Mr. Silbert handled the investigation of the break-in at Democratic headquarters here.

Mr. Silbert testified at hearings of the Senate Judiciary Committee that his investigation was hampered by lies and half-truths.

Mr. Ford said today that if the United States failed to help resolve the Cyprus dispute, "those in Congress who overrode the congressional leadership must bear the full responsibility for that failure."

A government statement said three U.S.-made Turkish planes flew over Cyprus today. Government sources said the overflights constituted violations of the Aug. 20 cease-fire and thus came under provisions of the U.S. aid-to-Turkey bill.

Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots resumed their prisoner exchanges, suspended three weeks ago over a dispute regarding Greek Cypriot prisoners held in Turkey.

A Greek spokesman said today's exchange included 300 Greek Cypriots and 354 Turkish Cypriots. He said the Greek Cypriots had been shipped from prison camps in Turkey.

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Further Exchanges

Cypriot President Gheorge Cioran said more POWs would be released tomorrow.

"We hope that all prisoners and detainees will be released within two weeks," Mr. Cioran said. He said between 1,500 and 1,800 Greek Cypriots still were being held in Turkey.

No Greek Stance

ATHENS, Oct. 18 (UPI).—The Greek government avoided tak-

Harvest Duty Offered To Belgian Troops

BRUSSELS, Oct. 18 (Reuters).—The Belgian Defense Ministry today volunteered to make troops available to help farmers gather the sugar and potato harvests.

A joint communiqué from the Agriculture and Defense Ministries said farmers and farm workers doing their military service would be granted 10 days' leave to go home and harvest crops.

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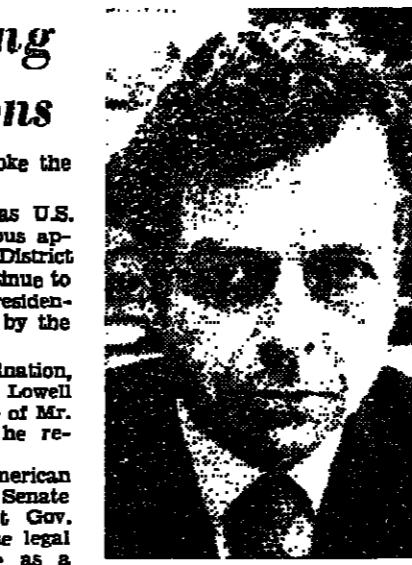
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Peter Flanigan

Ford and Costa Gomes Meet; Azores Future Probable Topic

by decree which citizens were to be barred from voting because of their association with anti-democratic organizations before April 25.

The voting age is to be lowered from 21 to 18. Citizens previously barred from voting unless they were school-leaving qualified may now vote if they are literate.

Portuguese residing overseas may vote in certain circumstances — such as having children who live in Portugal. Voters must register by the end of this year, the draft law said.

The law, yet to be approved by the Council of State, did not say how many members would sit in the constituent assembly.

Cyprus Calls New U.S. Stand On Turkish Aid 'Constructive'

ing a public stance on the military aid bill.

"It is an internal American affair. It concerns the United States and Turkey. We do not want to be involved," a government spokesman said.

The terms laid down in the agreed formula—which may be described as "constructive" by some—clear and leave no room for any doubt," he said.

The compromise measure, passed by Congress yesterday, authorized the continuance of military aid to Turkey until Dec. 10 as long as Ankara did not tranship any more U.S.-supplied weapons to Cyprus. Turkish forces invaded the Mediterranean island on July 20 after a coup ousted Archbishop Makarios as president. The Turks control about 40 per cent of Cyprus.

The outcome of the discussions in the United States concerning continuation of or not of American military aid to Turkey constitutes the most eloquent recognition of the crime which has been committed against Cyprus," the Cypriot spokesman said.

As a result of the signing funds for the operations of several U.S. departments and agencies, held up for three weeks, can be released.

Twice this week, Mr. Ford vetoed similar versions of the bill because he said they would impede U.S. efforts at negotiations to reach a settlement in Cyprus.

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No Greek Stance

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but that he eventually broke the case open.

He already is serving as U.S. attorney here by unanimous appointment of the U.S. District Court judges and can continue to serve unless some other presidential nominee is confirmed by the Senate.

Gov. Meekill's nomination, strongly supported by Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., was one of Mr. Nixon's last acts before he resigned as president.

A spokesman for the American Bar Association told the Senate Judiciary Committee that Gov. Meekill "does not have the legal background or experience as a lawyer" to qualify for appointment to the circuit court.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and High, Low, Dv. In S	P/E	Tch.	Stocks and High, Low, Dv. In S						P/E	Tch.	Stocks and High, Low, Dv. In S						P/E	Tch.		
			High	Low	Dv.	Net	High	Low			High	Low	Dv.	Net	High	Low	Dv.			
614 204 Alltel Lp 1.22	11	43	41	42	42	42+	25	26	204	1.22	11	43	41	42	42+	25	26	204	1.22	
615 212 ALC In 2.00	18	48	47	48	47	48	20	21	212	2.00	18	48	47	48	47	48	20	21	212	2.00
616 11 Adm De 2.66	20	19	18	19	18	19	20	21	11 Adm De	2.66	20	19	18	19	18	19	20	21	11 Adm De	2.66
617 12 Adm De 1.20	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	12 Adm De	1.20	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	12 Adm De	1.20
618 13 Adm De 1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	13 Adm De	1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	13 Adm De	1.50
619 14 Adm De 1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	14 Adm De	1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	14 Adm De	1.50
620 15 Adm De 1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	15 Adm De	1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	15 Adm De	1.50
621 16 Adm De 1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	16 Adm De	1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	16 Adm De	1.50
622 17 Adm De 1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	17 Adm De	1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	17 Adm De	1.50
623 18 Adm De 1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	18 Adm De	1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	18 Adm De	1.50
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625 20 Adm De 1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	20 Adm De	1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	20 Adm De	1.50
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631 26 Adm De 1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	26 Adm De	1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	26 Adm De	1.50
632 27 Adm De 1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	27 Adm De	1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	27 Adm De	1.50
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639 34 Adm De 1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	34 Adm De	1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	34 Adm De	1.50
640 35 Adm De 1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	35 Adm De	1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	35 Adm De	1.50
641 36 Adm De 1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	36 Adm De	1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	36 Adm De	1.50
642 37 Adm De 1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	37 Adm De	1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	37 Adm De	1.50
643 38 Adm De 1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	38 Adm De	1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	38 Adm De	1.50
644 39 Adm De 1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	39 Adm De	1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	39 Adm De	1.50
645 40 Adm De 1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	40 Adm De	1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	40 Adm De	1.50
646 41 Adm De 1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	41 Adm De	1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	41 Adm De	1.50
647 42 Adm De 1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	42 Adm De	1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	42 Adm De	1.50
648 43 Adm De 1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	43 Adm De	1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	43 Adm De	1.50
649 44 Adm De 1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	44 Adm De	1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	44 Adm De	1.50
650 45 Adm De 1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	45 Adm De	1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	45 Adm De	1.50
651 46 Adm De 1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	46 Adm De	1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	46 Adm De	1.50
652 47 Adm De 1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	47 Adm De	1.50	18	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	47 Adm De	1.50
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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19-20, 1974

Page 9

Unit Sets Terms Raising Oil Funds

LS, Oct. 18 (AP-DJ)—rance and West Germany have to act as main for Common Market and at recycling petro-community countries by payments deficits from quadrupled oil

of the guarantees for were disclosed by the mission today. Next immunity finance min-expected to take final in the fund-raising proposed by the com-

mission proposal, and West Germany guarantees at least 22.02 of any bond float-EEC in the next five "a share would be 14.62

cents. Germans Can Vote "If the Germans don't want to raise more than \$3 billion in a year, they can veto any fund-raising beyond that amount," a com-

mission official noted that within the mechanism it is clearly stated that a community bond can be floated only by unanimous decision of the EEC's ministerial council.

Under the commission proposal, items such as the final financial conditions will have to be agreed on in the council. It also will obligate recipients of proceeds to adhere to stringent economic conditions that the council may impose with any lendings.

This is meant to avoid any country piling up debts while neglecting economic measures that may improve its payments situation.

Commission officials appeared certain their proposal will be adopted by the finance ministers next Monday.

Panel Finds After Two-Year Study**All Saving Is the Only Solution for U.S.**

homas O'Toole (W.P.) d Foundation's project policy would up two by concluding that rationing can solve Amer- shortages. million study strongly at the United States to cut in half the use of energy.

"We tried the do-nothing for too many years," a man, the project director, said yesterday at a conference. "The time to put into effect steps that might be called rationing."

the steps Mr. Freeman was gasoline rationing, said should be adopted to reduce the level of a and curb the U.S. payments deficit. The will pay out more billion this year on

ay we delay rationing," man said, "is one more eventually with us."

man also urged that States adopt new of fuel economy for said that auto makers compelled to build 350 that get 20 miles in gasoline, and 25 by the year 2000. y study group estimated 20-mile-a-gallon cars the nation more than barrels of oil every

ject said that car mileage improved without cutting car size. It noted mile-a-gallon car (versus car today) could be streamlined body design, drag, using radial drive rolling resistance, engine efficiency and lighter by substituting pounds of aluminum for of steel.

improvements may price a new car buyer as much as \$450," the said. "But the fuel could more than com- for the extra invest-

00-page report, entitled to Choose," the project

Approves in Air Fares

ington, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics

day approved increases from 5 to 8 per cent in fare and cargo rates airline operations in international areas.

creases, slated to take ov. 1, are expected to total additional revenues to million annually for the

merican World Airways is to receive about \$10.6 f the additional revenue by the rate increases. The did not include the domestic passenger market lines seek an 8-per-cent ov. 1. A conflict over charter fare minimum delayed a ruling on fares.

ain increase in today's was one of 8 per cent h and central Pacific expected to produce an added revenue, of an Am will get \$5.8 million. Northwest Airlines \$1.1

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Second Ethylene Plant Set for U.K.**

Continental Oil Co. (Coco), of the United States, and two major British enterprises are building a large ethylene plant in Britain that will use gas feedstock from the North Sea. The British enterprises are the National Coal Board and British Steel Corp., both state-owned. The ethylene plant is expected to have a capacity of 450,000 to 500,000 metric tons a year and is planned to be located at Teesside, a major petrochemical center on the east coast of England. On April 30, BP Chemicals International Ltd., a unit of British Petroleum Co. and Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. announced plans to build a 500,000-metric-ton-a-year ethylene plant at Teesside. The BP-ICI plant is scheduled for completion by mid-1977.

American Brands Eyes Gallaher Bid

A spokesman for American Brands says the company is contemplating an offer for the shares of Gallaher Ltd. which it does not already own. Discussions are in progress between directors of both firms which may or may not lead to an offer being made by American Brands for all the 14,768,003 ordinary shares of Gallaher not already owned by American Brands and all the 5,700,000 preference shares, the spokesman says.

Increase Triggers General Wage Rise**U.K. Retail Prices Gain 1.1% in Month**

LONDON, Oct. 18 (AP-DJ)—The rise in British retail prices accelerated sharply in September, rising 1.1 per cent from a month earlier and matching the record 17.1-per-cent, year-to-year gain first set in July. The monthly rise in August had been only 0.1 per cent due to government economic measures.

Commission officials appeared certain their proposal will be adopted by the finance ministers next Monday.

Armco, Kaiser Cancel Project

Armco Steel Corp. and Kaiser Steel Corp. are canceling plans to develop a mining and steelmaking complex in Australia. A statement by Australian Steel & Mining Corp. Pty. Ltd., the holding company jointly sponsored by Armco and Kaiser, said the project had been studied since 1968. The plant was to have a direct reduction facility using natural gas to convert western Australian iron ore into metallized ore for export. Armco chairman William Verity said in a statement that although viable projects had been identified, efforts to locate an Australian partner had been unsuccessful.

Gruuman Resumes Quarterly Payout

Gruuman Corp. Thursday declared a quarterly dividend of 15 cents a share payable Nov. 20, to stock of record Nov. 8. Gruuman had deferred action on its dividend in the previous quarter. The company prior to that had been paying 15 cents, although it had no established quarterly. Gruuman said it has repaid the U.S. Navy \$52 million, representing the total outstanding amount that the company had drawn in loans under an advance payment agreement established with the Navy in 1972. That agreement is now terminated, Gruuman said.

U.S. Retail Prices Gain 1.1% in Month

The rise in the retail price index to 11.0 in September from 10.8 in August triggered another cost-of-living increase of 40 cents a week for more than 10 million British workers.

So far this year there have been eight "threshold" pay rises because of Britain's spiraling inflation. The rise in September was the largest monthly gain since May. The Department of Employment said last month's increase was due to higher prices for clothing, eggs and many other goods and services.

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In August the retail price index of 0.1 per cent was the smallest in three years, but this was mainly due to the government's decision to lower the value-added tax to 5 from 10 per cent and grant additional relief on real estate taxes. The seasonal drop in most food prices curbed the rise in prices that month.

The government has said it is making progress in slowing the rate of inflation. The retail price index has risen 9.8 points since being at 10.17 at the end of February, when Prime Minister Harold Wilson's party won the

threshold pay agreement.

The threshold pay agreement has only one more month to go and it is expected that the retail price index for this month, to be announced in November, will trigger at least one more 40-cent-a-week payment.

Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

Boise Cascade		Imperial Corp. of America		Santa Fe Industries		Telenet		
Third Quarter	1974	1973	Third Quarter	1974	1973	Third Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	398.3	327.4	Revenue (millions)	56.9	52.1	Revenue (millions)	426.2	381.8
Profits (millions)	22.92	21.87	Profits (millions)	6.8	7.4	Profits (millions)	35.7	17.32
Per Share	0.98	0.70	Per Share	0.46	0.50	Per Share	0.70	0.55
Nine months			Nine months			Nine months		
Revenue (millions)	1,193.3	990.7	Revenue (millions)	1,058.0	881.7	Revenue (millions)	1,260.0	1,045.0
Profits (millions)	85.84	65.79	Profits (millions)	92.58	69.23	Profits (millions)	50.12	46.54
Per Share	2.90	2.11	Per Share	1.29	1.35	Per Share	2.16	1.73
Share Diluted			Share Diluted			Share Diluted		

Clark Equipment		Johns Manville		S. Caiffi, Edison		Texas Utilities		
Third Quarter	1974	1973	Third Quarter	1974	1973	Third Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	340.5	271.1	Revenue (millions)	298.0	232.1	Revenue (millions)	406.5	384.8
Profits (millions)	21.62	10.65	Profits (millions)	17.1	12.25	Profits (millions)	58.28	38.78
Per Share	1.03	0.78	Per Share	0.92	0.67	Per Share	1.33	0.88
Nine months			Nine months			Nine months		
Revenue (millions)	1,004.0	826.5	Revenue (millions)	811.9	649.5	Revenue (millions)	1,070.0	779.2
Profits (millions)	51.93							

Johns Manville		S. Caiffi, Edison		Texas Utilities	
Third Quarter	1974	1973	Third Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	276.0	223.1	Revenue (millions)	406.5	384.8
Profits (millions)	17.1	12.25	Profits (millions)	58.28	38.78
Per Share	0.92	0.67	Per Share	1.33	0.88
Nine months			Nine months		
Revenue (millions)	1,013.5	811.1	Revenue (millions)	1,058.0	881.7
Profits (millions)	18.9	20.0	Profits (millions)	92.58	69.23
Per Share	1.29	1.35	Per Share	3.60	2.71
Share Diluted			Share Diluted		

Clark Equipment		Johns Manville		S. Caiffi, Edison		Texas Utilities		
Third Quarter	1974	1973	Third Quarter	1974	1973	Third Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	398.0	232.1	Revenue (millions)	298.0	232.1	Revenue (millions)	406.5	384.8
Profits (millions)	21.62	10.65	Profits (millions)	17.1	12.25	Profits (millions)	58.28	38.78
Per Share	1.03	0.78	Per Share	0.92	0.67	Per Share	1.33	0.88
Nine months			Nine months			Nine months		
Revenue (millions)	1,004.0	826.5	Revenue (millions)	811.9	649.5	Revenue (millions)	1,070.0	779.2
Profits (millions)	51.93	45.55	Profits (millions)	41.7	36.2	Profits (millions)	146.36	94.88
Per Share	1.29	1.35	Per Share	1.25	1.36	Per Share	3.33	1.93
Share Diluted			Share Diluted			Share Diluted		

Reynolds Industries		Seaboard Coastline Ind.		Transamerica		Texas Utilities		
Third Quarter	1974	1973	Third Quarter	1974	1973	Third Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	1,184.0	849.0	Revenue (millions)	358.4	297.7	Revenue (millions)	235.7	186.1
Profits (millions)	55.3	50.3	Profits (millions)	44.89	39.78	Profits (millions)	0.80	0.71
Per Share	1.26	1.25	Per Share	1.33	0.88	Per Share	0.20	0.31
Nine months			Nine months			Nine months		
Revenue (millions)	1,070.0	889.0	Revenue (millions)	20.39	14.80	Revenue (millions)	1,223.0	1,540.0
Profits (millions)	51.93	50.03	Profits (millions)	1.40	1.02	Profits (millions)	39.68	69.36
Per Share	1.27	1.29	Per Share	1.40	1.02	Per Share	0.61	1.04
Share Diluted			Share Diluted			Share Diluted		

Commonwealth Edison		Seaboard Coastline Ind.		Transamerica		Texas Utilities		
Third Quarter	1974	1973	Third Quarter	1974	1973	Third Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	1,075.2	944.7	Revenue (millions)	358.4	297.7	Revenue (millions)	235.7	186.1
Profits (millions)	102.4	117.8	Profits (millions)	20.39	14.80	Profits (millions)	0.80	0.71
Per Share	1.02	.74	Per Share	1.40	1.02	Per Share	0.20	0.31
Nine months			Nine months			Nine months		
Revenue (millions)	1,086.8	1,236.3	Revenue (millions)	1,070.0	779.2	Revenue (millions)	1,223.0	1,540.0
Profits (millions)	5							

Art Buchwald

Biting the Bullet

WASHINGTON.—When President Ford said we all have to bite the bullet on the economy, I immediately went down to my local sporting goods store.

"I would like a bullet, please."

"I said to the clerk:

"You mean a box of bullets," he corrected me.

"No, just one would be enough."

He looked at me suspiciously.

"What kind of bullet do you want?"

"I don't know. Are there different kinds?"

"Of course. What kind of gun do you have?" he asked.

"I don't have a gun," I said.

"Then what do you want a bullet for?"

"I want to bite it," I admitted sheepishly. **Buchwald**

The clerk backed away from me, trying to reach a buzzer which I assumed turned on some kind of alarm.

"Don't get frightened," I said. "You see, Jerry Ford, in his economic message, said that every one of us has to bite the bullet or we'll never lick it."

"The bullet?" he asked.

"It's a bullet," I said.

"And he didn't say what caliber of bullet he wanted Americans to bite?"

"Not that I know of," I replied.

"Does it make a difference?"

"I would think so," the clerk said. "I mean people have different size mouths, and what might be comfortable for you might not necessarily be comfortable for me."

There's Still Hope for World's Rarest Birds

MORGES, Switzerland, Oct. 18 (UPI)—A pair of Mauritius kestrels, the rarest birds in the world, have laid three fertile eggs in captivity, the World Wildlife Fund said yesterday.

Only six of the birds are known to exist, according to WWF. An attempt to save the Mauritius kestrel began last year when a pair were captured. The female later died but was replaced by the one which has now laid the eggs.

able for your grocer. Here, try this 22 bullet."

"I placed it in my mouth. I bit on it."

"How does that feel?" he asked.

"Not too bad. How does it look?"

"You have the shell casing sticking out. Did the President indicate what part of the bullet he wanted you to bite?"

"Come to think of it, he didn't," I said. "The least Mr. Ford could have done is tell us which end of the bullet we should get on our teeth into."

"Maybe he thought everyone in the United States had bitten a bullet before," the clerk suggested.

"He shouldn't take those things for granted," I said. "Listen, my teeth are starting to hurt. You don't have another kind, do you?"

"We have a soft-nosed lead .38 dum dum, but they're illegal to shoot."

"Are they illegal to bite?"

"I'll have to check that out," the clerk called his superior up stairs. Then he hung up. "My boss said to the best of his knowledge, there is no law against biting a lead bullet as long as you don't spit it out at somebody afterward."

"I put it in my mouth. It's more comfortable than the .22," I said. "And it has a nice taste to it."

"Would you like to try a .45?" the clerk asked. "It's bigger than a .38 and lasts twice as long."

"No, I think the .38 bullet will do nicely. How much is it?"

"Let's see," the clerk said. "On the box it says the bullets are four cents each. But we just got a bulletin from the manufacturer telling us they now cost eight cents. Since this was mailed out last week we have to assume the cost went up another two cents. But we don't know what will happen next week, do we?"

I admitted we didn't.

"We better add another four cents on the bullet just to be safe. Therefore, it will cost you 14 cents."

"That's outrageous!" I said.

The clerk shrugged his shoulders as he wrote out the sales slip.

"Maybe if you bite on it long enough, the price will go down."

The clerk wrote out the sales slip.

NO inflation dummy, I said.

"And he didn't say what caliber of bullet he wanted Americans to bite?"

"Not that I know of," I replied.

"Does it make a difference?"

"I would think so," the clerk said. "I mean people have different size mouths, and what might be comfortable for you might not necessarily be comfortable for me."

"No inflation dummy," I said.

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